UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,765	02/03/2006	Takashi Ozaki	040509	6791
	7590 07/24/2009 TOS & HANSON, LL	EXAMINER		
1420 K Street, N.W.			MCCALL SHEPARD, SONYA D	
Suite 400 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2813	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/24/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary		10/517,765	OZAKI ET AL.	
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Sonya D. McCall-She	pard 2813	
r- 7 Period for F	The MAILING DATE of this communication Reply	appears on the cover she	et with the correspondence a	ddress
A SHOR WHICHE - Extensio after SIX - If NO per - Failure to Any reply	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING as of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication riod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per preply within the set or extended period for reply will, by styreceived by the Office later than three months after the natent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS COMN R 1.136(a). In no event, however, r t. riod will apply and will expire SIX (6 tatute, cause the application to become	UNICATION. nay a reply be timely filed) MONTHS from the mailing date of this me ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	•
Status				
2a)∏ Tr 3)∏ Si	esponsive to communication(s) filed on $\underline{2}$ his action is FINAL . 2b) $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	This action is non-final. wance except for formal	•	ne merits is
	•	or Exparte Quayle, 1000	7 O.B. 11, 400 O.G. 210.	
Disposition	of Claims aim(s) <u>9 <i>and 19-29</i> is/are pending in the</u>			
4a 5)☐ CI 6)⊠ CI 7)☐ CI	Of the above claim(s) is/are with aim(s) is/are allowed. aim(s) <u>9 and 19-29</u> is/are rejected. aim(s) is/are objected to. aim(s) are subject to restriction ar	drawn from consideration		
Application	Papers			
10)∐ Th Ap Re	e specification is objected to by the Exan e drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) plicant may not request that any objection to eplacement drawing sheet(s) including the cole oath or declaration is objected to by the	accepted or b) objecte the drawing(s) be held in al rrection is required if the dra	peyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). wing(s) is objected to. See 37 (` '
Priority und	ler 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a) <u>□</u> 1. 2. 3.	Certified copies of the priority docum	nents have been received nents have been received priority documents have l reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	in Application No Deen received in this Nationa	al Stage
Attachment(s)		_		
2) Notice of Signature 1 Notice 1 Notice of Signature 1 Notice	f References Cited (PTO-892) f Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 ion Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) o(s)/Mail Date	Pape 5) Notice	view Summary (PTO-413) or No(s)/Mail Date be of Informal Patent Application or:	

Application/Control Number: 10/517,765 Page 2

Art Unit: 2813

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 24 is objected to because of the following informalities: the word "mountain" in line 5, page 4 is relative. Appropriate correction is required.

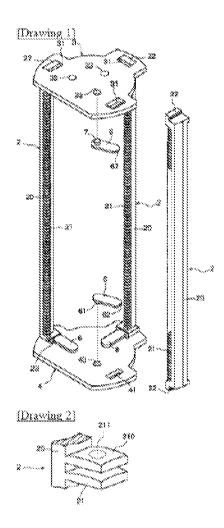
Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 4. Claims 9, 19 to 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuda (JP 2000-106349).

With regard to claim 9, Okuda discloses a substrate treating apparatus comprising a substrate support member 2 for supporting substrates in a processing chamber, wherein said substrate support member has multiple holding members installed vertically, each of said holding

Art Unit: 2813

members has multiple support grooves, each of said support grooves contains a support section 211, to contact said substrate, and a receiving section 210 formed below said support section and extending outwards from a section of the outer periphery of said support section (figs. 1 and 2).



Okuda is silent to a processing chamber, however one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would recognize that it would be obvious to use the support member of Okuda in a processing chamber, more specifically a heat treatment chamber in order to form an oxide on the substrate as suggested by Okuda in paragraph 0002.

Art Unit: 2813

Okuda is silent to a receiving section extends outwards to 6 mm or more from a section of the outer periphery of said support section, this is prima facie obvious without showing that the claimed ranges achieve unexpected results relative to the prior art range. In re Woodruff 16 USPQ2d 1935, 1937 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See also In re Huang, 40 USPQ2d 1685, 1688 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (claimed ranges, are unpatentable unless they produce a new and unexpected result which is different in kind and not merely in degree from the results of the prior art). See also In re Boesch, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA) (discovery of optimum value of result effective variable in known process is ordinarily within skill of art) and In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955) (selection of optimum ranges within prior art general conditions is obvious). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize that it would be obvious to optimize variables to achieve desired support capabilities.

With regard to claims 19-21, Okuda does not explicitly teach the length of the receiving section. These claims are prima facie obvious without showing that the claimed ranges achieve unexpected results relative to the prior art range. In re Woodruff 16 USPQ2d 1935, 1937 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See also In re Huang, 40 USPQ2d 1685, 1688 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (claimed ranges, are unpatentable unless they produce a new and unexpected result which is different in kind and not merely in degree from the results of the prior art). See also In re Boesch, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA) (discovery of optimum value of result effective variable in known process is ordinarily within skill of art) and In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955) (selection of optimum ranges within prior art general conditions is obvious). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize that it would be obvious to optimize variables to achieve desired support capabilities.

Art Unit: 2813

With regard to claims 22-29, Okuda discloses the claimed invention but does not explicitly teach the shapes of the support and receiving section. These claims are prima facie obvious without showing that the claimed modification would achieve unexpected results relative to the prior art design. In re Rose, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955) (change in size or shape is ordinarily within skill of art). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize that it would be obvious to optimize shapes to achieve desired support capabilities.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sonya D. McCall-Shepard whose telephone number is 571-272-9801. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30-5:00 E.S.T.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Landau can be reached on 571-272-1731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/517,765 Page 6

Art Unit: 2813

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. D. M./ Examiner, Art Unit 2813

/W. David Coleman/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2823